ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE VAN CLEVE TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation
Sites: CA-SDI-16789 (CVC-S-1), CA-SDI-16790 (CVC-S-2), CA-SDI-16791 (CVC-S-3), CA-SDI-16792 (CVC-S-4), and P-37-025315 (CVC-I-1)
USGS Quadrangle: Barrett Lake 7.5'
Area: 51.87 Acres
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ABSTRACT

James and Briggs Archaeological Services (James & Briggs) conducted an archaeological survey and significance evaluation of cultural resources within a 51.87-acre property for the proposed Van Cleve Tentative Parcel Map Project. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, archaeological field inventory, and testing and boundary determination program.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and that relatively few cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one mile radius of the project. No sites had been previously recorded within the project area.

The archaeological inventory was conducted on January 15 and 20, 2003 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA and Mr. Del James. The survey identified four cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-16789 through CA-SDI-16792) and one isolate (P-37-025315) within the project area. CA-SDI-16789 and CA-SDI-16791 are small bedrock milling stations indicating limited use for seed processing. CA-SDI-16792 is the location of a prehistoric pottery scatter that probably represents the broken remains of a single cached vessel. Site CA-SDI-16790 contains a more extensive series of bedrock milling features along with associated artifacts including flakes, pottery, and fire-affected rock.

Isolated cultural resources such as P-37-025315 do not qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) and require no further work. Sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 are small and have limited potential for associated subsurface deposits. Limited testing was recommended to document that subsurface materials are not present at these sites. Based on survey observations, site CA-SDI-16790 indicated the potential for subsurface deposits and significance due to the presence of cultural information. Significance testing or preservation were recommended for this resource. The project proponents determined that preservation of CA-SDI-16790 in an open space easement was consistent with proposed development plans.

Significance testing was conducted at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 to determine if these cultural resource sites qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or meet the significance criteria in the County RPO. Each of these sites was tested for the presence of subsurface deposits though the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs).

Site CA-SDI-16790 is proposed for preservation in an open space easement. The County of San Diego does not require significance testing for cultural resources that are preserved in open space easements. Site CA-SDI-16790 has not been tested for California Register or RPO eligibility and the significance of this resource has not been determined. A series of STPs were excavated to verify that the entire boundaries of CA-SDI-16790 were contained within the proposed open space easement.

Testing determined that subsurface deposits were not present at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792. Sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 do not contain further research potential and lack qualities that would make them eligible for nomination to the California Register or as significant under the County RPO. No further cultural resource work is necessary to address these resources.

Boundary determination at site CA-SDI-16790 established that a subsurface deposit is present and that an existing road on the western margin of the site will need to be adjusted to avoid the open space easement. A 10 foot buffer has been added to the site boundary for the inclusion of fencing. The proposed fence alignment should be confirmed to be outside the site area in the field prior to posthole excavation. Landscaping, grading, and vehicular use of this area should be avoided as part of the open space easement.

Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the remaining property is not necessary. Photographs, artifacts, and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made between the client and the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project is a Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20702) to subdivide 51.87 gross acres into 2 residential lots of 24.91 and 26.95 acres net. As part of the project, proposed building pads, roads, and leach fields would be graded and excavated along with trenching for utilities. No off-site improvements are proposed.

The 51.87-acre project area is located in southern portion San Diego County within the Deerhorn Valley area of the Community of Jamul/Dulzura (Figure 1). It is located north of Highway 94 and south of Deerhorn Valley Road. The proposed subdivision is located on an unnamed private easement road that is accessed by Deerhorn Valley Road. The project is located in portions of Sections 24 and 25 in Township 17 South, Range 2 East. The project is limited to the 51.87-acre proposed project area and does not include off-site improvements. The project area is shown on the Barrett Lake USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey, evaluation, and boundary determination program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as revised in 1998, and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County Resource Protection Ordinance. The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory and evaluation program has been conducted by James and Briggs Archaeological Services (James & Briggs), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Mr. Delman James served as Project Archaeologist during the survey and evaluation program and prepared the archaeological site forms. Mr. James has a BA in Anthropology from the University of California at Santa Barbara and has over 15 years experience in the San Diego region.

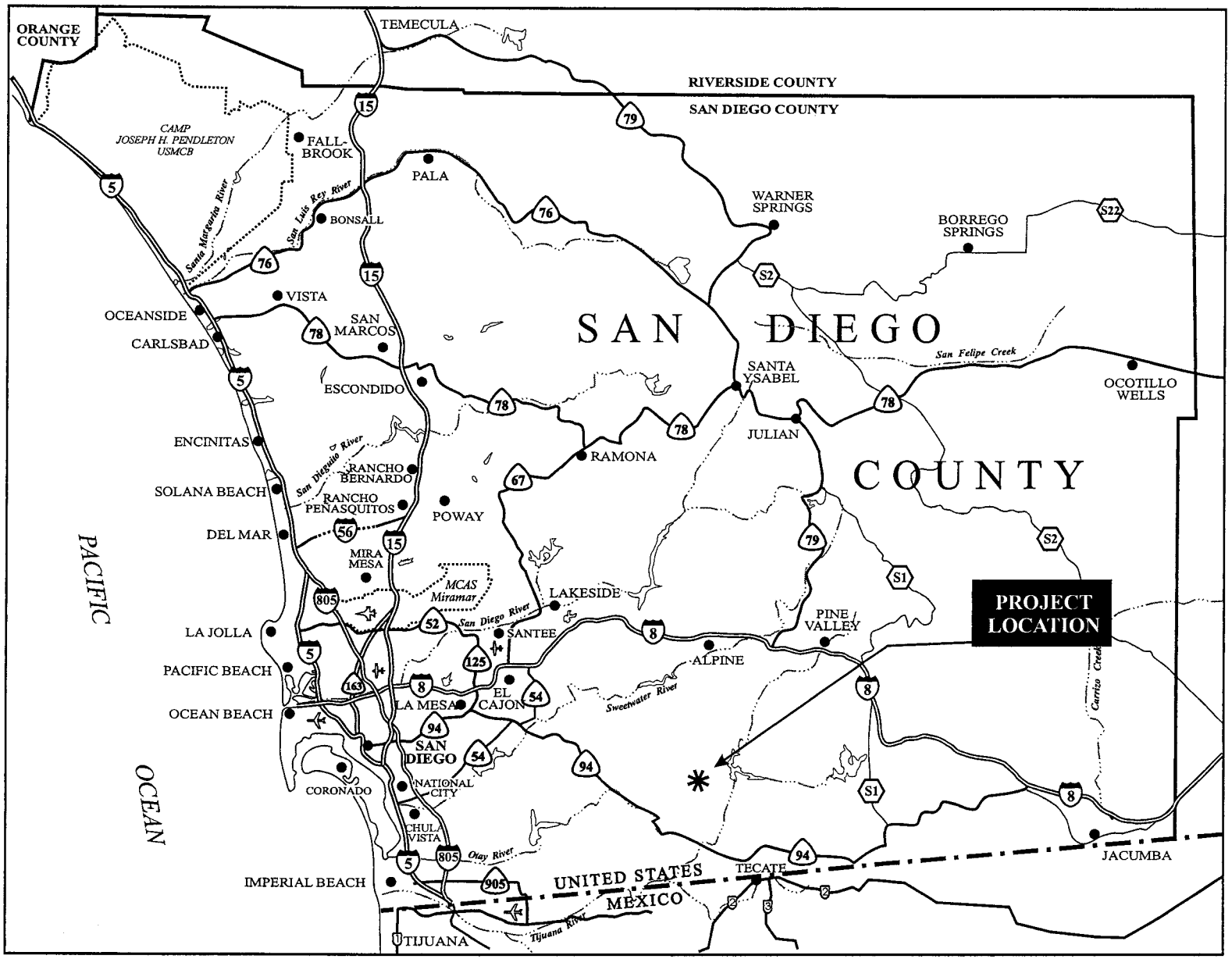

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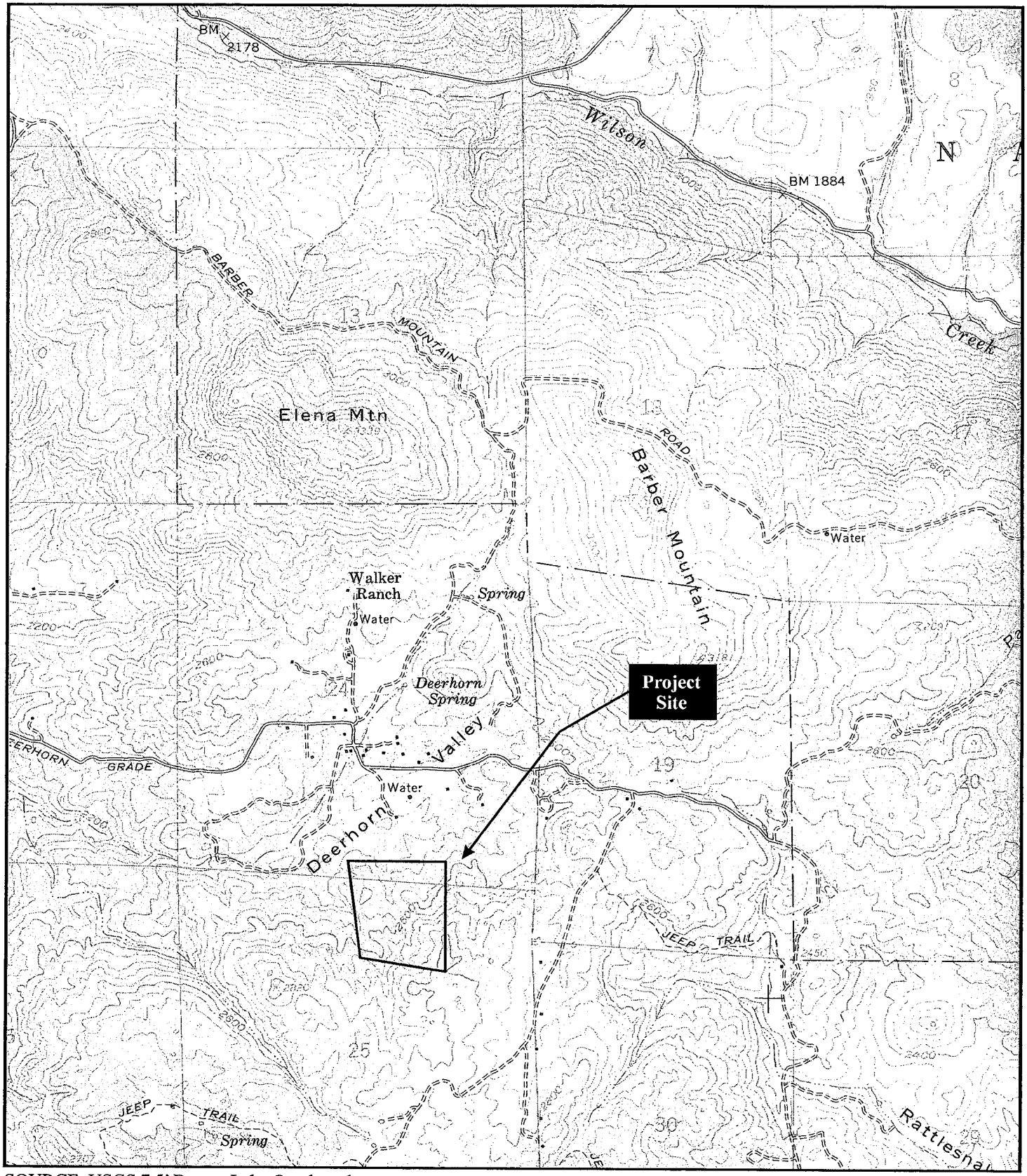
Figure 1
Regional Location Map



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Barrett Lake Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). This report provides pertinent information from the County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report Form and Form No. 1 is included as Appendix D to facilitate County review. The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V includes the results of testing and site boundary determination while Section VI provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the southern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The property includes a steeply sloping ridge on the southeastern side of the property and the southern margin of Deerhorn Valley. Elevations range from 2475 to 2800 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The northwestern 3/4 of the project area has been modified by brushing and associated heavy equipment disturbance. An existing agricultural building and horse corrals are also present.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. The project is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Rogers 1992). Outcrops of granodiorite were present throughout the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing and these outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the Santiago Peak material.

The soils on the property include both the Vista series and the Cieneba series (USDA 1973). The Cieneba series consists of excessively drained , very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. These soils are on rolling to mountainous uplands and have slopes ranging from 5 to 75 percent. The steep slopes within the project area are Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam with 30 to 75 percent slopes. This soil is steep to very steep and has rock outcrops covering about 30 percent of the surface. The soil is only 5 to 15 inches deep over hard granodiorite.

Vista series soils are well-drained moderately deep and deep course sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. These soils are on uplands and have slopes from 5 to 65 percent. Vista rocky coarse sandy loam with slopes of 15 to 30 percent is present in the less steep portions of the project area. This soil is moderately steep and is 20 to 34 inches deep over weathered rock. About 10 percent of the area is covered with rock outcrops and 10 percent with large boulders.

The project is located on the southern portion of San Diego County approximately three miles west of Cottonwood Creek. A seasonal drainage Deerhorn Valley is present to the north of the project area and ephemeral drainages are present on the property. The northwestern three quarters of the property have been brushed in the recent past.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include mixed chaparral and oak woodland vegetation. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans. The presence of scattered oaks (*Quercus sp.*) within the northern portion of the project area suggest important food resources were available.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely

based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year

(Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory and evaluation includes archival and other background studies in addition to James & Briggs' field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of

historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center.

Only five documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Most of these are more than 20 years old and only one survey has been conducted in the area in the last 15 years. Although older, the studies indicate there was an abundance of prehistoric activity in the area. None of these projects included portions of the Van Cleve property or revealed any cultural resources within the project area. Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius.

A total of six archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project. These provide an idea of the types of cultural resources that might be expected within the project area itself. No previously recorded cultural resources were present within the project area itself. The cultural resources within a one-mile radius are summarized on Table 2. They suggest that a variety of site types are present in the area but most of the activity is associated with bedrock milling.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research did not indicate the presence of resources within the project area.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Advance Planning & Research Associates	A Research Design for Proposed Driveway Access Across Archaeological Site Easement for SDM-W-370A and Reassessment of Site Boundaries at SDM-W-370A & B, Mother Grundy Acres, TM 3819, EAD Log 78-19-65.	1980
Berryman, J.	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Carpenter Lot Split.	1990
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of Mother Grundy Acres	1978
May	Reconnaissance and Test Pit Excavation on Mother Grundy Mountain.	1968
Polan and Taylor	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Thrush Lot Split, Jamul, California.	1979

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
CA-SDI-12252	Bedrock Milling Station	Berryman, J.
SDM-W-1531	Temporary Camp with Bedrock Milling	Cupples/Van Horn
SDM-W-2331	Temporary Camp with Bedrock Milling	Cupples/Gautereaux
SDM-W-2331	Bedrock Milling Station	Taylor
SDM-W-2332	Lithic Scatter	Taylor
SDM-W-2333	Bedrock Milling Station	Taylor

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of the survey was to identify any cultural resources located within the project so that the effects of the project could be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources within the project are likely to be prehistoric resources associated with bedrock milling. Historic structures appear within one mile of the project area on early maps of the area and could also occur within the project itself. Prehistoric cultural resources could include bedrock milling associated with the bedrock outcrops in the area, or other evidence of Native American activity associated with the ridgelines in the project area.

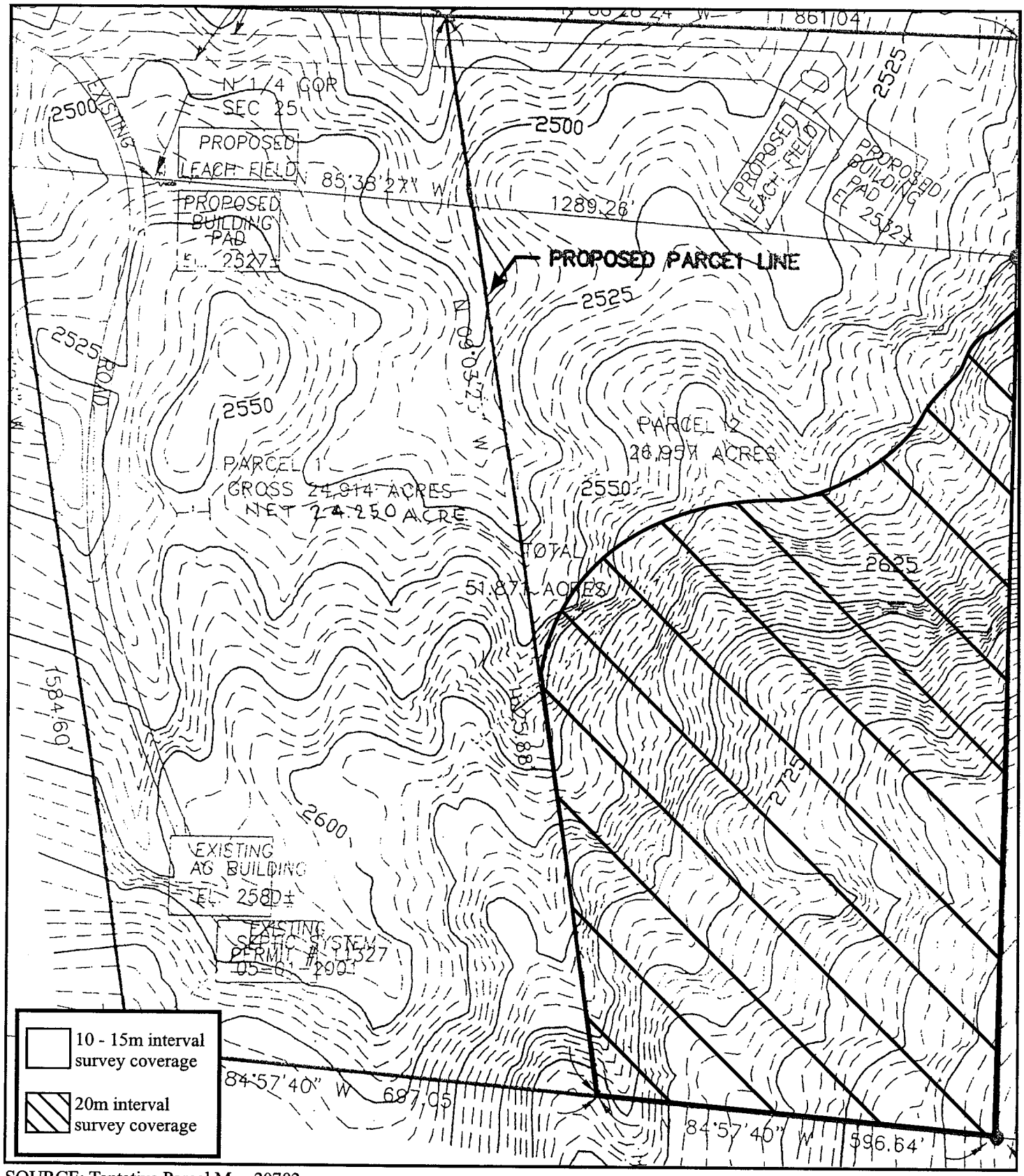
B. Survey Methods

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one mile radius of the project along with information on potential historic resources.

The survey of the project area was conducted on January 15 and 20, 2003 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA and Mr. Del James. An intensive survey using parallel transects with 10-15 m intervals was conducted over approximately 3/4 of the project area (Figure 3). This portion of project area was open and had been brushed in the recent past. Visibility in this area was very good averaging approximately 90 percent.

Steep, dense, brush covered slopes in the southeastern portion of the project area were surveyed using irregular transects with approximately 20 m intervals. Although the brush cover in this area was very dense the understory was relatively open with visibility averaging approximately 60 percent. All bedrock outcrops in this area and throughout the project were carefully examined for milling and other associated cultural resources. In grassy or leaf covered areas rodent backdirt was carefully examined for archaeological evidence. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Historic cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for trinomials.



SOURCE: Tentative Parcel Map 20702

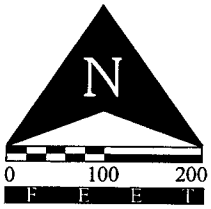


Figure 3
Survey Coverage

C. Testing and Boundary Determination Methods

The goal of the testing, evaluation and boundary determination program was to evaluate the eligibility of those cultural resource sites that would be impacted by the proposed project and to justify the boundaries of the open space easement proposed to protect site CA-SDI-16790. A series of shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at all four sites to determine if subsurface deposits were present at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 and to establish the boundaries of CA-SDI-16790. A series of three STPs at each site were used to test for the presence of subsurface deposits at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792. If subsurface deposits were present, further testing with a 1x1 m test unit would have been necessary to evaluate content and integrity. A series of up to eight STPs were proposed to establish the boundaries of site CA-SDI-16790 and ensure that the site is entirely within the proposed open space easement. STPs were set out in cardinal directions around the anticipated site boundary. If the initial series of four STPs were negative it would be determined that the boundaries of the site were confined within the proposed open space easement. If a positive STP was encountered, then additional STPs would be excavated away from the site in 5 m intervals to establish the site boundary.

On June 9, 2003 Mr. Andrew Pigniolo and Mr. Del James conducted field testing. STPs were manually excavated circular test pits measuring 30 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary, contour levels. These tests were used to determine if subsurface deposit exist within sites and to define site boundaries and integrity. When used to test for the presence of a subsurface deposit, they were intuitively placed within site areas based on proximity to bedrock milling features, soil deposits, and surface artifacts. The goal of STP placement was to test the areas within each site most likely to contain subsurface artifacts.

For the purposes of boundary determination at site CA-SDI-16790, STPs were excavated in cardinal directions around the anticipated site boundaries. Any positive STPs were followed with additional STPs at 5 m intervals away from the site until the site boundary was reached. Excavation was ceased when field personnel encountered three levels of completely sterile soil or subsoil. For each 10 cm level, findings and observations of cultural materials, soils, and integrity were summarized on field forms. All excavated material was dry screened through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. Cultural material was collected from the screens and marked with provenience. All cultural materials recovered were taken to the James & Briggs laboratory for processing.

The ability of cultural resources to address important research questions is used as a measure of site significance under Criterion D of the California Register. General research topics of exchange and mobility, settlement patterns, subsistence, and technological change were established for this project.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey identified four cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-16789 through CA-SDI-16792) and one isolate (P-37-025315) within the project area (Table 3, Figures 4 and 5). CA-SDI-16789 and CA-SDI-16791 are small bedrock milling stations indicating limited use for seed processing. CA-SDI-16792 is the location of a prehistoric pottery scatter that probably represents the broken remains of a single cached vessel. Site CA-SDI-16790 contains a more extensive series of bedrock milling features along with associated artifacts including flakes, pottery, and fire-affected rock. All of the cultural resources identified during the survey are prehistoric in age. The cultural resources are all located in the more level northern portion of the project area (Figures 4 and 5). Each of the cultural resources identified in the project area is described in more detail below.

Table 3. Cultural Resources Within the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Type	Size
CA-SDI-16789	Bedrock Milling Station	6.3 x 5.1 m
CA-SDI-16790	Temporary Camp and Associated Bedrock Milling	60 x 40 m
CA-SDI-16791	Bedrock Milling Station	19 x 4.1 m
CA-SDI-16792	Pot Drop/Cache	5 x 8 m
P-37-025315	Isolate Flakes	-

A. CA-SDI-16789 (CVC-S-1)

This site is a small bedrock milling station located on the north side of a low ridge. A very small drainage is located to the south. The site consists of a single granitic bedrock milling feature (Feature A). The feature is 6.3 m north/south by 5.1 m east/west. It is 40 cm high. It has two lightly-used slick surfaces where the high points of the rock have been removed. Both milling elements are at the northern edge of the stone. Element 1 is 18 cm north/south by 13 cm east/west. Element 2 is 18 cm north/south by 22 cm east/west. The area around the feature has been disturbed by relatively recent brushing with heavy equipment. Surface visibility was excellent but no surface artifacts were observed. Site integrity is limited due to the disturbance related to brushing.

Figure 4

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

Figure 5

Project Map and Associated Cultural Resources

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

B. CA-SDI-16790 (CVC-S-2)

This site is a temporary camp with associated bedrock milling features. It is located on a slight ridge in the northeastern portion of the project area. The site in located in a series of low bedrock outcrops and covers an area approximately 60 m north/south by 40 m east/west. The site in located in oak woodland habitat but the area has been brushed. The presence of artifacts in areas disturbed by brushing suggest that a subsurface deposit is present at this site.

The site is dominated by the presence of nine bedrock milling features. Feature A includes four slicks and two basins. Feature B contains five slicks and Feature C also has five slicks. Feature D has three slicks and Features E, F, G, and H each have one slick. Feature I contains three basins. The relatively extensive concentration of milling at this site suggest activity associated with temporary occupation. This is supported by the presence of lithic debitage including one quartz flake and more than 30 flakes of Santiago Peak Volcanic material. One fragment of Tizon Brown ware pottery was also noted within the site area along with two fragments of fire-affected rock. The surface integrity of the site has been impacted by brushing activity but the integrity of any subsurface deposits that may be present remains unknown.

C. CA-SDI-16791 (CVC-S-3)

This site is another bedrock milling station. It is located in the northeastern portion of the project area and although it is separated from CA-SDI-16790 by more than 30 meters and a small drainage, it is probably associated with activity at this site. The site covers an area 19 m north/south by 4.1 m east/west. It consists of a single bedrock milling feature and a single quartz flake. The bedrock milling feature is approximately 50 cm high and contains four lightly to moderately used slicks. All are on the southern one-third of the stone. Surface visibility in the area was very good. The presence of only a single flake suggests that subsurface deposits are unlikely. Site integrity is good with only minor brushing disturbance noted in the immediate vicinity of the feature.

D. CA-SDI-16792 (CVC-S-4)

This site consists of a small pot drop or disturbed pot cache. It is located on the eastern side of the project area in an area that has been brushed in the recent past and is somewhat disturbed. The pot was either present on the surface before disturbance or present near a small rock outcrop that has been disturbed. The site covers an area approximately 5 m north/south by 8 m east/west. Additional fragments of pottery are likely to be present in the soil nearby as one fragment was noted on a small push-pile. The scatter consists of three large vessel fragments and three smaller sherds. One of the sherds is from the rim indicating the vessel was an olla with an approximately 18 cm diameter mouth. All sherds appear to be from the same Lower Colorado River buffware vessel. Integrity of the site is poor due to the amount of disturbance in the area.

E. P-37-025315 (CVC-I-1)

P-37-025315 consists of two isolated artifacts located on the western side of a small seasonal drainage in the northern portion of the project area. Both items are made from dark porphyritic Santiago Peak Volcanic material. They may represent fragments of the same core although they we found more than 20 m apart. The area has been disturbed by brushing in the recent past and one of the artifacts contains a recent break.

V. TESTING AND BOUNDARY DETERMINATION RESULTS

A. CA-SDI-16789

Testing at CA-SDI-16789 included the excavation of three STPs around the single bedrock milling feature that makes up the site (Figure 6). STP 1 was excavated on the northern side of the feature and slightly upslope of the milling. This area was relatively flat and was the closest soil area to the milling on the feature. STP 1 was excavated to a depth of 30 cm where bedrock was encountered. Rodent activity was noted but no cultural material was encountered.

STP 2 was excavated on the west side and below the bedrock milling feature. An area of developed soil was present and it was felt that artifacts associated with the milling could have accumulated in this area. STP 2 was excavated to a depth of 50 cm before bedrock was encountered. Soils were medium brown silty loam and no cultural material was present.

STP 3 was located at the south end of the bedrock milling feature. It is below the bedrock boulder and also thought to be a location where soil and artifacts might accumulate. STP 3 was excavated to a depth of 40 cm before bedrock was encountered. No cultural material was recovered.

The two bedrock milling slicks at CA-SDI-16789 show limited use. A lack of surface artifacts suggested that this site was a short-term seed processing area and not indicative of extensive or repeated use over a long period of time. Testing through the excavation of three STPs indicated that a subsurface component to this site is not present. This site has been recorded and the milling has been documented. Because the site does not contain associated cultural material, it does not have the potential to address important research questions. This site also does not meet other criterial for California Register eligibility or RPO significance.

B. CA-SDI-16790

Excavation at CA-SDI-16790 was limited to the verification of site boundaries and does not include significance testing. Because CA-SDI-16790 is proposed for protection in an open space easement, significance testing is not necessary based on County policy. Site boundaries at the survey level were based on surface observations only. The County required justification of the site boundaries, to ensure that the proposed open space easement protected the entire site area. A series of five STPs were excavated in cardinal directions around the CA-SDI-16790 site area to confirm the boundaries of the site (Figure 7).

Figure 6

CA-SDI-16789 Site Map Showing Test Locations

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

Figure 7

CA-SDI-16790 Site Map Showing Boundary Test Locations

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

STP 1 was excavated on the western edge of the site. It was excavated in a dirt road that has been recently covered with a layer of decomposed granite (DG). The first 10 cm of the STP consisted of DG fill. Below this cap was the natural soil consisting of dark brown moist sandy loam. No cultural material was recovered from the 10-20 cm level. Cultural material was encountered in 20-30 cm level, however. This cultural material include five fragments of a single fire-affected granitic rock, and two flaked lithic artifacts (see Appendix F). One of the artifacts is a fragment of aphanitic Santiago Peak Volcanic material that appears to have been retouched by flaking along one edge from a planear platform. It may represent a fragment of a larger tool.

The second artifact from the same level of STP 1 is an interior flake of Santiago Peak Volcanic material. The color and texture of both artifacts is so similar that they were probably both derived from the same core.

Excavation of STP 1 continued to a depth of 60 cm where the natural DG subsoil was encountered. No other cultural material was recovered from the STP.

The presence of a subsurface deposit within STP 1 indicated that the outside boundary had not been reached and STP 2 was excavated 5 m west. Soils were notably lighter in color than STP 1. Although part of the difference in color was due to moisture, there also appeared to be a lower organic content. STP 2 was excavated to a depth of 40 cm where subsoil DG was encountered. No cultural material was identified in this STP. Based on the positive and the negative results of STPs 1 and 2 respectively, the western boundary for site CA-SDI-16789 was established between the two STPs. When the open space easement boundaries are accurately mapped, the western boundary of the site should be confirmed as inside the open space. The existing dirt road should be relocated to the west outside the open space easement.

STP 3 was excavated at the southern end of the site to confirm the subsurface boundary of the site in this area. STP 3 was excavated to a depth of 20 cm before bedrock was encountered. No cultural material was recovered from STP 3. This confirmed that the southern site boundary was completely encompassed within the open space easement.

STP 4 was excavated along the northern edge of the site. It was excavated in an area of native soil just above the road cut through the area. The STP was excavated to a depth of 20 cm before bedrock was encountered. No cultural material was recovered, indicating that the site did not extend as far north as the east/west road cut through the area and that the open space boundary along this road cut is appropriate.

The final STP at site CA-SDI-16790 was excavated along the eastern site boundary. This boundary is also marked by a small drainage at the base of a bedrock milling feature. STP 4 was placed in the soil within the drainage to determine if artifacts from the site had been deposited below the bedrock milling feature. Soils were moist to wet dark grey brown silty sand. STP 4 was excavated to a depth of 40 cm. Water became prevalent at 35 cm and the material was difficult to pass through the screen. No cultural material was encountered throughout the STP and it was established that this drainage marked the eastern boundary of the site.

Based on the results of the boundary determination program, all site boundaries should be contained within the open space easement. Inclusion of the western boundary will require confirmation once the open space is accurately mapped and the existing dirt road in this area will require realignment outside the open space easement.

C. CA-SDI-16791

Three STPs were excavated at site CA-SDI-16791 to evaluate site importance (Figure 8). Site CA-SDI-16791 consists of a bedrock milling feature and a single surface artifact. Vegetation changes between the initial survey and the testing program did not allow for the relocation of the surface artifact during testing.

STP 1 was excavated on the western side of the bedrock milling feature to determine if artifacts associated with the milling activity had accumulated in this area. The STP was located approximately 1 m west of the feature. STP 1 was excavated to a depth of 20 cm before bedrock was encountered. No cultural material was recovered from the STP.

The second STP was excavated in the area where the surface artifact had previously been observed. It is approximately 8 m north northeast of the feature in a flat area. The STP was excavated to a depth of 30 cm before DG was encountered. No cultural material was recovered.

STP 3 was excavated on the east side of the feature in an area where soils were slightly more developed. It was placed approximately 1 m east of the feature. STP 3 reached a depth of 40 cm before DG was encountered. No cultural material was recovered during excavation.

The results of STP testing indicate that although the milling is relatively well-used, the site was used for short-term processing of seeds and a more extensive deposit is not present. Testing indicates that site CA-SDI-16791 is a small processing site and does not contain material that can contribute to further research in the region. CA-SDI-16791 is not eligible for nomination to the California Register or significant under the County RPO.

D. CA-SDI-16792

A series of three STPs were excavated at site CA-SDI-16792 to determine if additional cultural material was present (see Figure 8). This site appeared to represent a single pot drop at the survey level and the STPs were used to confirm that no additional subsurface cultural material is present at the site. Vegetation growth since the initial survey was dramatic and only three of the originally observed six artifacts were relocated and surface collected.

STP 1 was excavated in the northwestern portion of the site near a bedrock outcrop. This STP was also on the location of one of the surface artifacts and soils had been pushed into this area during brushing activity. A single Tizon Brown Ware sherd was collected from the surface of the STP. The STP only reached a depth of 10 cm before encountering bedrock. No subsurface cultural material was recovered.

Figure 8

CA-SDI-16791 and CA-SDI-16792 Showing Test Locations

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

The second STP was also excavated at the location of a surface sherd to determine if additional subsurface material was present. It was located in the northeastern portion of the site. One Tizon Brown Ware sherd was collected from the surface of the STP. The STP reached a depth of 30 cm before encountering bedrock. No subsurface cultural material was present in the STP.

STP 3 was placed in the southeastern portion of the site in the approximate location of a rim sherd that could not be relocated due to dense vegetation. STP 3 was excavated to a depth of 25 cm before encountering DG. No cultural material was recovered.

The results of testing at CA-SDI-16792 indicates that this site does represent a single pot drop that has been scattered during brushing activity. Three surface artifacts were relocated and collected during the testing program but no subsurface cultural material was identified. As a single pot drop without additional cultural material, CA-SDI-16792 does not qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register and is not significant under the County RPO.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify and evaluate resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. The cultural resource survey identified four cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-16789 through CA-SDI-16792) and one isolated artifact (P-37-025315) reflecting the prehistoric use of the property. CA-SDI-16789 and CA-SDI-16791 are small bedrock milling stations indicating limited use for seed processing. CA-SDI-16792 is the location of a prehistoric pottery scatter that probably represents the broken remains of a single cached vessel. Site CA-SDI-16790 contains a more extensive series of bedrock milling features along with associated artifacts including flakes, pottery, and fire-affected rock.

Isolated cultural resources, such as P-37-025315, do not qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) and require no further work. Sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 are small and have limited potential for associated subsurface deposits. Limited testing was recommended to document that subsurface materials are not present at these sites. Based on surface observations, site CA-SDI-16790 was felt to contain subsurface deposits. Preservation or testing and additional site recording was recommended to determine if these deposits retain enough integrity and information content to qualify for the California Register. The project proponents determined that preservation of CA-SDI-16790 in an open space easement was consistent with proposed development plans.

Significance testing was conducted at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 to determine if these cultural resource sites qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register or as significant under the County RPO. Each of these sites was tested for the presence of subsurface deposits though the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs).

Site CA-SDI-16790 is proposed for preservation in an open space easement. The County of San Diego does not require significance testing for cultural resources that are preserved in open space easements. Site CA-SDI-16790 has not been tested for California Register eligibility or RPO significance and the CEQA importance of this resource has not been determined. A series of STPs were excavated to verify that the entire boundaries of CA-SDI-16790 were contained within the proposed open space easement.

Testing determined that subsurface deposits were not present at sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792. Sites CA-SDI-16789 and CA-SDI-16791 were determined to be short use bedrock seed processing stations. Site CA-SDI-16792 is limited to a single pot drop without subsurface material. Sites CA-SDI-16789, CA-SDI-16791, and CA-SDI-16792 do not contain further research potential and lack qualities that would make them eligible for nomination to the California Register or significant under the County RPO. These sites do not qualify as important pursuant to CEQA or County RPO guidelines. No further cultural resource work is necessary to address these resources.

Boundary determination at site CA-SDI-16790 established that a subsurface deposit is present and that an existing road on the western margin of the site will need to be adjusted to avoid the open space easement. A 10 foot buffer has been added to the site boundary for the inclusion of fencing. The proposed fence alignment should be confirmed to be outside the site area in the field prior to posthole excavation. Figure 9 shows the proposed archaeological open space easement and adjusted road alignment. Landscaping, grading, and vehicular use of this area should be avoided as part of the open space easement.

Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the remaining property is not necessary. Photographs, artifacts, and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made between the client and the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

Figure 9

Proposed Archaeological Open Space Easement

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Results (With Confidential Appendix)
C. Site Records (With Confidential Appendix)
D. County Survey Form 1
E. Confidential Figures (With Confidential Appendix)
F. Artifact Catalogue

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego, California
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA formerly called SOPA), 1992-present
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeology Society
Certified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California
Permitted for Cultural Resources work in Arizona

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for the County of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 22 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 300 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. He has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

Relevant Projects

Rancho San Vicente Project *(Turrini & Brink Planning Consultants)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a testing program at 24 archaeological sites located within an 850-acre planned development near Ramona, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted for compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

Los Coyotes Landfill Cultural Resources *(Bureau of Indian Affairs)* Project Archaeologist and Field Manager of a cultural resources survey for a landfill and related facilities on Los Coyotes Indian Reservation in San Diego County, California. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary in compliance with NEPA.

Salt Creek Ranch Testing Program (*City of Chula Vista)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a large testing program which included 27 archaeological sites that were evaluated under CEQA and City of Chula Vista guidelines.

State Route 56 Transportation Alternatives Project *(City of San Diego)* Mr. Pigniolo was Senior Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager for a large testing and evaluation program at 13 sites in northern San Diego. Six of these were significant pursuant to CEQA and NHPA criteria providing a variety of important data on the Archaic period.

Imperial Project 2,500-Acre Survey and Evaluation *(Bureau of Land Management)* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Senior Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for an intensive archaeological inventory of more than 2,500 acres in eastern Imperial County, California for a proposed gold mine project. The project included the involvement of Native American representatives. More than 90 sites, including eight very large multicomponent sites, were identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility. A Traditional Cultural Property was identified and evaluated in the main portion of the project area.

Daley Rock Quarry Cultural Resources Survey and Test *(The Daley Corporation)* Project Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for the testing program and a series of associated surveys for a large prehistoric quarry (CA-SDi-10,027) located in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

MCAS Tustin Relocation, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms 5,000-Acre Survey Project *(Commandant of the Marine Corps, COMCABWEST Base Realignment and Closure)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a proposed base relocation project in San Bernardino County, California. The project included intensive inventory of an approximately 5,000 acre area and the recording of 137 archaeological sites and 207 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Reconnaissance of Sky Oaks Ranch *(Systems Ecology/Biology, San Diego State University)* Mr. Pigniolo participated in archaeological survey of more than 1,500 acres in the eastern portion of San Diego County.

Olympic Training Center Boathouse Project *(City of Chula Vista)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey and testing program at two prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to Lower Otay Lake.

Otay Ranch 5,000-Acre Survey Project *(City of Chula Vista)* Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist for a survey of approximately 5,000 acres in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines, CEQA, and guidelines of the City of Chula Vista.

Scripps Poway Parkway Alternatives Project *(City of Poway)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a survey of approximately 1,400 acres in the City of Poway. The survey resulted in the identification of 69 archaeological and historical resources within the area of potential effect. The survey was conducted under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

160-Acre Eastlake Parcel of Otay Ranch *(City of Chula Vista/County of San Diego)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey identifying three sites and ten isolates.

Monofill Land Exchange Project *(Magma Operating Company)* Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator and Project Manager of an archaeological field survey of 1,280 acres to create a buffer zone around an existing landfill operation. The survey identified 92 prehistoric and historic sites and 42 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted in compliance with NEPA.

Otay Mesa OHV Park Survey *(County of San Diego)* Associate Archaeologist and Field Manager of a survey of the eastern portion of Otay Mesa in southern San Diego County pursuant to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines.

Viejas Indian Reservation 1,200-Acre Survey *(Gold River Country)* Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey of the entire Viejas Indian Reservation identifying more than 60 archaeological sites.

Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory (*U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service)* Mr. Pigniolo participated in an archaeological survey of approximately 12,000 acres. The survey included working closely with local Native Americans in the identification and recordation of a variety of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX C

SITE RECORDS

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX D

COUNTY SURVEY FORM 1

FORM NO. 1

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FORM

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

(All responses must be typed. Attach additional sheets if necessary. All graphics must meet American Antiquity Standards.)

Completed by:

Andrew R. Pigniolo	Andrew Pigniolo	November 25, 2003
Name	**Signature**	**Date**

Date of initial SOPA registration: 1992

General Information

A. Name of Applicant:

Mr. Russell Van Cleve
Christopher Chase
19491 Deerhorn Valley Rd.
Jamul, CA 91935

B. Name of Organization/Individual completing this form:

James and Briggs Archaeological Services/Andrew R. Pigniolo
3877 Colina Dorada Drive J202
San Diego, CA 92124
(858) 972-3427

C. Project Location

1.The Property is located on the south **side of** Deerhorn Valley Road on an unnamed private easement road **between** private lot **and** private lot.

Street address (if any): 19491 Deerhorn Valley Rd.
Jamul, CA 91935

2. **Assessors parcel reference:**

Book:	**Page:**	**Parcel(s):**
600	130	15

3. **Attach a current U.S.G.S. quadrangle map showing the project boundaries accurately plotted.**

See Figure 2 in Technical Report

Project Description

A. **Describe in detail the main features of the project. This description should adequately reflect the ultimate use of the site in terms of all construction and development, verifiable by submitted drawings/plans. If the project will be phased, the anticipated phasing schedule should be described.**

The proposed project is a Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20702) to subdivide 51.87 gross acres into 2 residential lots of 24.91 and 26.95 acres net. As part of the project, proposed building pads and leach fields would be graded and excavated along with trenching for utilities. No off-site improvements are proposed.

B. Proposed site use:

1. **Total area** 51.87 acres

2. **Number of buildings** 2

C. **Topography and grading**

1. **Percent of area previously graded:** 1%

2. **Slope Classification:**

	Existing
0-25%:	51.33%
25-35%:	19.13%
Over 35%:	29.54%

3. **Area to be graded if archaeological resources could be impacted:** None proposed at this time.

D. **Describe all off-site improvements necessary to implement the project, and their points of access or connection to the project site. These improvements include: new streets, street widening, extension of gas, electric, sewer, and water lines, cut and fill slopes, and pedestrian and bicycle paths.**

None.

E. **Additional Information**

1. **Use:** Residential

Project relationship to adjacent areas: give compass direction in blanks as appropriate:

Private dwellings: Southeast, Southwest	**Multiple dwellings:**
Commercial:	**Industrial:**
Mobile Home:	**Vacant:** North, South
Agriculture:	**Indian Reservation:**

2. **Environmental setting:**

The project area is located in the southern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The property includes a steeply sloping ridge on the southeastern side of the property and the southern margin of Deerhorn Valley. Elevations range from 2475 to 2800 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The northwestern 3/4 of the project area has been modified by brushing and associated heavy equipment disturbance. An existing agricultural building and horse corrals are also present.

Does the project site contain any of the following physical features?

Rock Outcrops: Yes **Streams:** Yes **Oak Groves:** Yes

3. **Briefly describe the biological setting (note Community, Barlious and Major, 1980):**

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Two vegetation communities adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include mixed chaparral and oak woodland vegetation. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans. The presence of scattered oaks (*Quercus sp.*) within the northern portion of the project area suggest important food resources were available.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

4. **What is the distance from the central portion of the property to the nearest water source:** 300 **m**

   Describe water source: Seasonal stream.

5. **Briefly describe the geologic setting:** The property is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rock of the southern California batholith.

Survey Description

Date of Survey: January 15 and 20, 2003

Institution/individual responsible: James and Briggs Archaeological Services/Andrew R. Pigniolo

Individual in charge: Andrew R. Pigniolo

Person hours required to complete field work: 20

Number of acres surveyed: 51.87

1. **Intensity of Survey (Describe transect technique or submit survey route maps):** An intensive survey using parallel transects with 10-15 m intervals was conducted over approximately 3/4 of the project area (see Figure 3 in technical report). This portion of project area was open and had been brushed in the recent past. Visibility in this area was very good averaging approximately 90 percent.

   Steep, dense, brush covered slopes in the southeastern portion of the project area were surveyed using irregular transects with approximately 20 m intervals. Although the brush cover in this area was very dense the understory was relatively open with visibility averaging approximately 60 percent. All bedrock outcrops in this area and throughout the project were carefully examined for milling and other associated cultural resources. In grassy or leaf covered areas rodent backdirt was carefully examined for archaeological evidence. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

2. **If area surveyed is different from project area explain:** Not different.

Number of resources found: (ATTACH A COPY OF THE RESOURCE FORM FOR EACH RESOURCE INDICATED)

Isolates: 1

Prehistoric sites: 4

Historic sites: 0

Other resources (Specify): 0

See Technical Report for Site Descriptions

Background research (Previous Studies within one mile):

Author	Title	Results (No. and type of Sites)

See Table 1 in Technical Report.

List repositories from which record checks and/or historical documents were obtained and attach copies of the results.

South Coastal Information Center at SDSU
San Diego Museum of Man
(see Appendix B for Record Search Data)

List conditions that may have affected the accuracy of the survey results.

The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX F

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Van Cleve Project Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Provenience	Level	Category	Artifact	Material	Count	Weight	Comments
CA-SDI-16790-1	STP 1	20-30cm	Lithic	Debitage	Santiago Peak MV	1	2	
CA-SDI-16790-2	STP 1	20-30cm	Lithic	Core tool	Santiago Peak MV	1	22.8	
CA-SDI-16792-1	STP 1	Surface	Ceramic	Vessel	Tizon brownware	1	1.5	
CA-SDI-16792-2	Surface 1	Surface	Ceramic	Vessel	Tizon brownware	1	9.7	Surface of STP 1
CA-SDI-16792-3	STP 2	Surface	Ceramic	Vessel	Tizon brownware	1	107.9	Surface of STP 2